

SCTP Pre-employment Group

- Welcome and introductions
- Actions from last meeting
- Update on Industrial Strategy
- Support for disabled people or people with long term health conditions - Mandy Crandale, Possability People
- Update from Paul Whitehouse from ESFA
- Coffee
- Round table discussion



Industrial Strategy Green paper

Summary of key points – focus on Skills Pillar



Aims and content

- Give an overview of the Government's stated aim of the green paper and their consultation process
- Show the ten pillars of the strategy
- Give a summary of the skills pillar



Government Aim & Consultation

- The Government wants to build an industrial strategy that addresses long-term challenges to the UK economy. Their stated aim is to improve living standards and economic growth by increasing productivity and driving growth across the whole country.
- This [green paper](#) sets out its vision for a modern industrial strategy and some early actions they have committed to take.
- The Government aims to start an open and collaborative conversation about the skills, research, infrastructure and the other things needed to drive long term growth in productivity. The [consultation process](#) closed on 17 April and LEPs/LAs have submitted responses.



Summary of paper

Building our Industrial Strategy

The challenge

Our economy has great strengths, but while many people, places and businesses are thriving, opportunities and growth are still spread unevenly across the country.

Our approach

We are developing a modern industrial strategy. We want to build on our strengths to enable all parts of the country to succeed: helping to deliver a high-skilled, competitive economy that benefits people throughout the UK.

Your views

We want to hear from every part of the country, every sector of industry and businesses of every size.

This is a public consultation, and we welcome your comments and contributions to inform our industrial strategy and help deliver an economy that works for everyone.

Have your say: www.gov.uk/beis

Challenges the government wishes to address:

- Productivity lags behind international competitors
- Wages not fully recovered from 2008
- Per capita growth not as strong as overall GDP growth
- Productivity uneven between and within regions
- The rest of the country not keeping pace with London
- Within regions urban areas growing faster than surrounding areas





Investing in science, research and innovation



Delivering affordable energy and clean growth



Encouraging trade and inward investment

The 10 Pillars of the Industrial Strategy



Supporting businesses to start and grow



Improving apprenticeship

Upgrading infrastructure



Developing skills



Cultivating world-leading sectors



Driving growth across the whole country



Creating the right local institutions



Government's 10 pillars to address challenge

Our 10 pillars



Investing in science, research & innovation

We will become a more innovative economy and do more to commercialise our world leading science base, developing new technologies and driving growth throughout the UK.



Developing skills

We will build a proper system of technical education, and boost key skills in science, technology, engineering, maths and digital proficiency, to ensure people have the skills employers need now and in the future.



Upgrading infrastructure

We will upgrade our digital, energy, transport, water and flood defence infrastructure, and join up central government investment and local growth priorities more effectively.



Supporting businesses to start & grow

We will support businesses and entrepreneurs across the UK, to ensure they can access finance and wider support to grow, and have the right conditions for companies to invest long-term.



Improving procurement

We will ensure public procurement drives innovative new products and services, strengthens skills, develops UK supply chains and increases competition by creating more opportunities for SMEs.



Encouraging trade & inward investment

We will make Britain a global leader in free trade, including promoting and supporting UK exports, building future trading relations and creating a more active approach to winning major overseas contracts.



**Delivering
affordable energy
& clean growth**

We will keep energy costs down for businesses, build the energy infrastructure we need for new technologies, and secure the economic benefits of our move towards a low-carbon economy.



**Cultivating
world-leading
sectors**

We will build on our areas of global excellence and help new sectors to flourish, supporting businesses to take the lead in transforming and upgrading their industries through sector deals.



**Driving growth
across the
whole country**

We will build on local strengths and address factors that prevent areas from reaching their full potential, by investing in key infrastructure projects, increasing skill levels and backing local expertise.



**Creating the
right local
institutions**

We will create strong structures and institutions to support people, industries and places to maximise local strengths, including reviewing the location of government bodies and cultural institutions.

Developing skills pillar



Developing skills

We will build a proper system of technical education, and boost key skills in science, technology, engineering, maths and digital proficiency, to ensure people have the skills employers need now and in the future.

Skills pillar – the challenge

The United Kingdom has some of the top universities in the world and a larger proportion of our population have degree level qualifications than most of our competitors. However -

- **Technical education** has been neglected
- **Complex array of qualifications** of varying quality
- **Shortage of technical skills** - Sectors requiring STEM skills need more graduates
- **Number of underperforming schools – literacy and numeracy among 16-24 is the same as 55-64 year olds (England) – the only OECD country to do so**



Skills pillar – the solution

- Create a new system of technical education
- Simplify the qualifications and applications process
- Set out clear qualification routes through school to work
- Boost STEM skills at all levels – not just degree
- Expand maths specialist schools
- Ensure basic numeracy and literacy – introduce a ‘transition year’
- Embed life-long learning in the workforce – e.g. upskilling, retraining



Budget Announcement of new T-Levels as part of Post-16 Skills Plan



Treasury spokesperson: “A radical investment to implement the most ambitious post-16 education reforms since the introduction of A-levels 70 years ago will be placed at the heart of this week’s Budget.”

‘T-levels’ to boost skills for life after Brexit

By Ben Riley-Smith
ASSISTANT POLITICAL EDITOR

BRITISH teenagers are to be offered a new qualification in a multi-billion-pound shake-up of technical education: the “T-level”.

The courses – designed to rival to A-

announce what has been described as the “most ambitious post-16 education reforms” in 70 years in Wednesday’s Budget. More than £500million a year will eventually be spent on the reforms to help prepare the economy for Brexit.

Ministers are determined to make technical training as enticing as uni-

skills gaps. A panoply of 13,000 different technical qualifications will be replaced by just 15 courses. A provisional list of subjects include engineering and manufacturing, business and administration, catering and hospitality, construction and social care.

A Treasury source said: “Now we’re

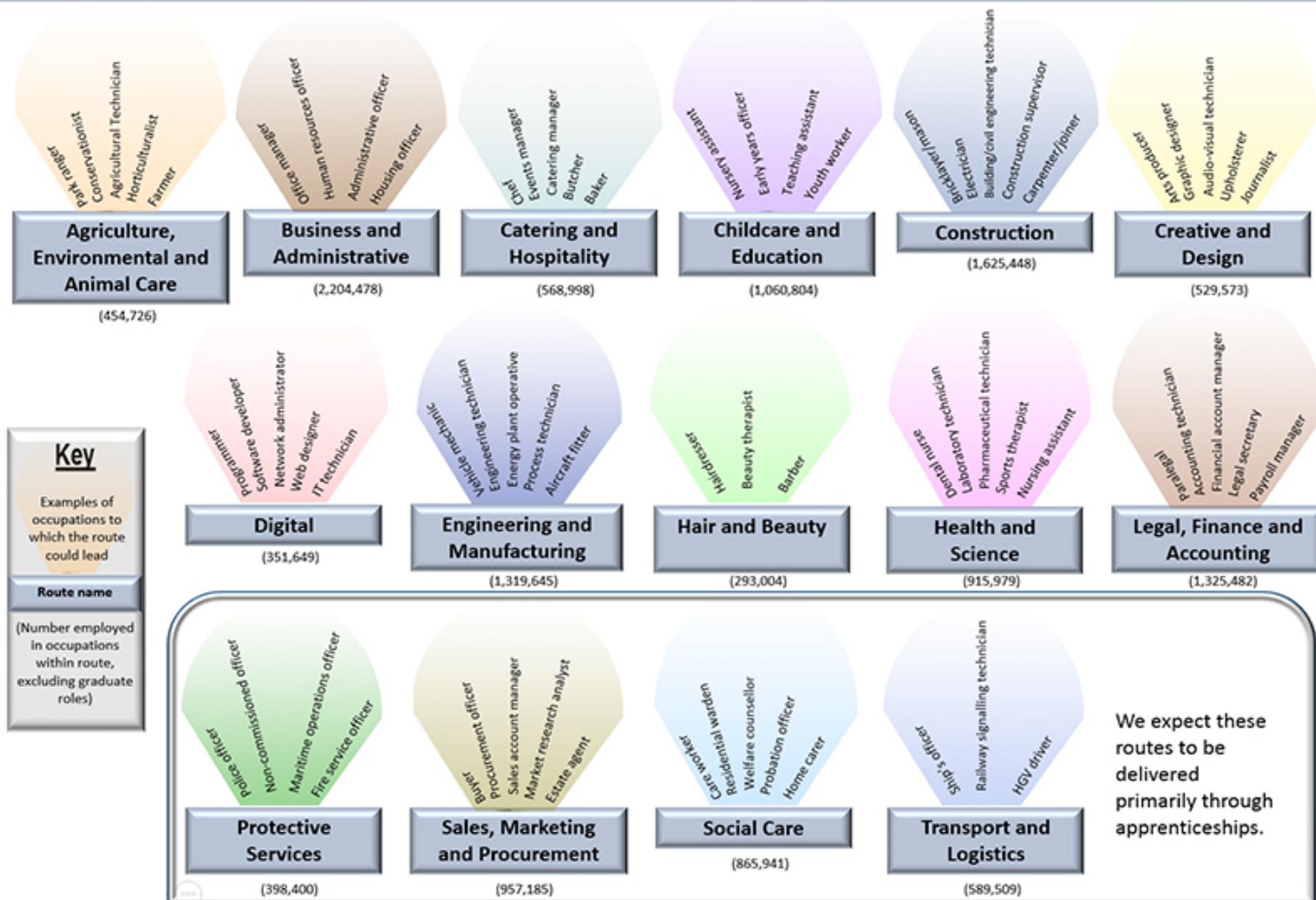


New T Levels

- Planned hours to increase to 900 per year including a 3 month work placement
- All T-Level qualifications will be designed to fit into 15 Technical Routes – though expect more qualifications within these routes.
- By 2022 there will be £500m extra funding to support new T-Levels
- 11 of the 15 routes will be available as two-year college courses or as apprenticeships
- The remaining four routes are likely to be available via apprenticeships only.



Framework of 15 routes - grouping related occupations together



What is the timescale for the introduction of T-Levels?

- April 2018 : the Institute for Apprenticeships will become Institute for Apprenticeships and Technical Education
- October 2018 : Procurement begins for new technical qualifications (single awarding bodies)
- February 2019 : Technical qualifications approved for 'pathfinder' routes
- September 2019: First teaching of 'pathfinder' routes
- September 2020 – September 2022 – Phased teaching of other routes



T-Level Quals

Employer-set standards underpin the technical education system

- Occupational standards will underpin all technical education – apprenticeships and college-based provision – with one standard per occupation.
- Each standard will set out the knowledge, skills and behaviours that are required to be fully competent in an occupation and employers will be in the lead to set these standards.

Occupational maps show relationship between occupations in each route

- An occupational map will be developed for each route, clustering occupations that share knowledge, skills and behaviour requirements most closely together.

Current apprenticeship standards will be mapped to the new routes

- Panels of professionals will be convened to develop standards where apprenticeships do not yet exist and are not currently planned.

Technical qualifications

- The occupational map will form the basis for the structure of the new technical qualifications. There may be a number of qualifications per routes, each covering a cluster of occupations.
- Core content will be drawn from the knowledge, skills and behaviours that are relevant to the cluster of occupations covered by the qualification.



Other developments in Skills sector

- Government tendering £170m of funding to open 10-15 Institutes of Technology Nationally
 - Focus on STEM subjects - Engineering & Manufacturing; • Construction; • Health & Science; • Digital; • Transport and logistics
 - Mostly Level 4 and 5 delivery
- Comes a year after £80m of funding announced for 5 National Colleges – Focus on high-level specialist skills in High Speed Rail, Nuclear Energy, Onshore Gas and Oil, Digital and Creative and Cultural
- Open to lead bids by FE Colleges, HEIs, Private Training Providers or Employer Consortia representing more than one employer; or by the LEP or Combined Authority.
- Maintenance Loans for Higher Level (Level 4,5,6) Students to come in to effect in 2019/20 to bring into line with Degree students. But only for students at National Colleges or Institutes of Technology



Mandy Crandale – Possability People

**SUPPORT FOR DISABLED PEOPLE OR PEOPLE
WITH LONG TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS**



Paul Whitehouse – ESFA

UPDATE



Coffee



Member Discussion

- *How are members managing to support mental health issues within their student community?*
- *What provision is available?*
- *Where is it and what can we do to support each other?*

